The text of the German note is as fol-Ambassador Gerard to the Secretary

of State. AMERICAN EMBASSY BERLIN, July 30, 1915. Following note received:

OREIGN OFFICE, "BERLIN, July 30, 1915. "The undersigned has the honor to inform his Excellency Mr. James W. Gerard, Ambassador of the United States of America, in reply to the note of the 26th ultimo, Foreign Office No. 3900, on the subject of the sinking of the American merchant vessel William P. Frye by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eltel Friedrich, that points of view brought out in the note have been carefully examined by the Imperial German Government. This examination has led to the fol-

Cites Stand of U. S.

"The Government of the United States believes that it is incumbent upon it to take the position that the treaty rights to which America is entitled, as contained in article 12 of the Prussian-American treaty of amity and commerce of September 10, 1785. in article 13 of the Prussian-American treaty of amity and commerce of July 11, 1799, were violated by the sinking the William P. Frye.
"It interprets these articles as mean-

ing that a merchantman of the neucontracting party carrying con traband cannot, in any circumstances, be destroyed by a warship of the belligerent contracting party, and that the sinking of the William P. Frye was, therefore, in violation of the treaty, even if her cargo should have consisted of contraband, which it leaves outside of the discussion. "The German Government cannot

accept this view. It insists as here-tofore, that the commander of the German auxiliary cruiser acted in the legal exercise of the right of control of trade in contraband enjoyed by warships of belligerent nations and that the treaty stipulations mentioned merely oblige the German Government to make compensation for the damage concerned.

is not disputed by the American Government that according to the principles of international belligerent is authorized in sinking neutral vessels under almost condition. for carrying contra-

Recognized by U. S.

"As is well known, these principle were laid down in articles 49 and 50 of the Declaration of London, and were recognized at that time by the duly empowered delegates of all the nations which participated in the conference, including the American deleinternational law (see preliminary clause of the Declaration of London); moreover, at the beginning present war the American Government proposed to the belligerent na-tions to ratify the Declaration of London and give its provisions formal

"The German Government has laready explained in its note of April 4 last for what reasons it considers that the conditions justifying the sinking under international law were present in the case of the William P. Frye The cargo consisted of conditional cor traband, the destination of which for sumed under the circumstances; no overcome this presumption

has been furrashed.
"More than half the cargo of the vessel was contraband, so that the vessel was liable to confiscation. The attempt to bring the American vessel into a German port would have greatly imperilled the German vessel in the given situation of the war, and at any rate practically defeated the success of her further operations. Thus the authority for sinking the vessel was given according to general principles of international law.

There only remains then to be ex-

amined the question how far the Prussian-American treaty stipulations modify these principles of international

Trenty of 1785.

In this connection article 12 of the treaty of 1785 provides that event of a war between one of the conng parties with another Power the nationals of the party remaining neutral with the belligerent Powers shall not be interrupted, but that on the contrary the vessels of the neutral party may navigate freely to and from the ports of the belligerent Powers, neutralizing enemy goods on board thereof.

However, this article merely formulates general rules for the freedom maritime intercourse and leaves the question of contraband untouched specific stipulations on this point are contained in the following article, which is materially identical with article i3 of the treaty of 1799 now

The plain intention of article 13 is to establish a reasonable compromise beeen the military interests of the beligerent contracting parties and the commercial interests of the neutral Party.
"On the other hand the belligerent

party is to have the right to prevent transportation of war supplies to vessels of the neutral party ; other hand the commerce and navigan of the neutral party is to be intermeasures necessary for such prevenon, and reasonable compensation is be paid for any inconvenience or damage which may nevertheless sue from the proceedings of the befligerent party. 'Article 13 recites the following

quently laid the case of the William means whereby the belligerent party P. Frye before the competent prize court at Hamburg, as was stated in its note of the 7th ultimo. This court found by its judgment of the 10th party from carrying war supplies to his adversary: the detention of the ship and cargo for such length of time as the belligerent may think necessary : furthermore, the taking over of traband, that the vessel could not be war stores for his own use, pay carried into port and that the sinking was therefore justified; at the same time the court expressly recognized ing the full value of the same as es the validity of the Prussian-American treaty stipulations severally (omis-sion) model for the relations be-tween the German Empire and Amer-

Sinking Not Mentioned. "The right of sinking is not men-

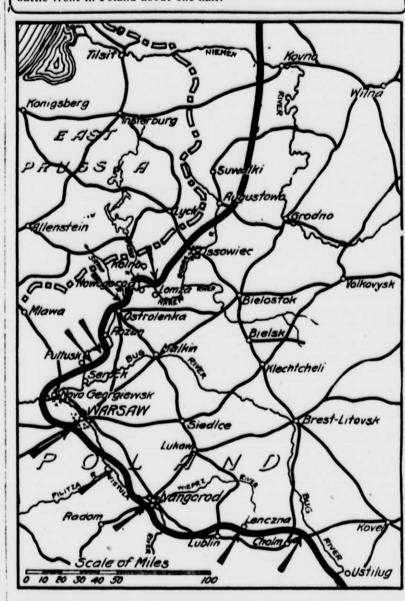
tioned in the treaty and is therefore expressly permitted nor ex-prohibited, so that on this point the part stipulations must be supple mented by the general rules of international law. From the meaning and spirit of the treaty it really appears out of the question that it was intended to expect of the belligerent that he should permit a vessel loaded with contraband, for example, a shipment of arms and ammunition of de cisive importance for the outcome of the war, to proceed unhindered to his enemy when circumstances forbid the carrying of the (omission) into port general rules of international The remaining stipulations of ar-

ticle 13 must likewise be considered in this light; they provide that the captain of a vessel stopped shall illowed to proceed on his voyage if he delivers out the contraband to he warship which stopped his vessel. For such delivering out cannot of course be considered when the ensuing loss of time imperils either the warship herself or the success of her

other operations.
"In the case of the William P. Frye the German commander at first tried to have matters settled by the delivery of the contraband, but con-

THE battle line in Poland, corrected to agree with the latest Ger man and Russian official statements, shows that the German and Austrian forces have drawn in nearer to their principal objectives during the last week. They are now at or near Ostrolenka, Lomza, Warsaw itself, Ivangorod; they are north of Lublin and Cholm and drawing toward Brest-Litovsk.

So long as Warsaw stands, however, the line will continue to bulge. Success there will straighten it out and shorten the eastern battle front in Poland about one-half.



TEUTON ARMIES POUND WARSAW'S OUTER FORTS

Continued from First Page.

compelling them to make a disorderly

In the counter attacks in the direction of Cholm our armed motor-cars assisted in our success. On the Narew River on Tuesday we repulsed desperate attacks in the direction of Kolno and Lmoza and at the mouth of the Skkwa.

Our troops retreated to a new front in the direction of Ostrolenka. We assumed a counter offensive east of Poniwessi and fighting occurred with varying success. There fighting on Tuesday along the There were no engagements on the

Bug-Zlota Lipa and Dniester line.

TEUTONS IN IVANGOROD.

on the Sbinka-Leczna-Nova Alexandria line. On several parts of the front the enemy made brief counter

vinced himself of the impracticability of this attempt, in that it would ex-

pose his ship to attack by whatever

pose his sing to attack by whatever superior force of enemy war vessels pursuing him, and was accordingly obliged to determine upon the sink-ing of the Frye. Thus he did not ex-ceed on this point the limits to which he was bound by article 13.

Compensation for Loss.

"However, article 13 asserts it-

self here to the extent that it founds the obligation to compensate the American citizens affected, whereas,

according to the general rules of in-ternational law, the belligerent party

does not need to grant compensation

for a vessel lawfully sunk. For, if

by article 13, the mere exercise of right of highways makes the bel-ligerent liable for compensation, this

must apply a fortiori to the exercise of the right of sinking. "The question of whether the Ger-

instant that the cargo of the Amer-ican vessel William P. Frye was con-

ica, so that the sinking of the ship and cargo, so far as American prop-erty, makes the German Empire lia-

"The prize court was unable to fix

the indemnity itself, since it had no data before it, falling the receipt of the necessary details from the parties

Expects to Fix Indemnity.

It will now be necessary to settle these points in a different way. The German Government suggests as the

Government designate an expert, and that the two experts jointly fix the amount of indemnity for the vessel and

any American property which may be sunk with her. The German Govern-ment will promptly pay the amount of indemnity thus ascertained; it ex-pressly declares, however, reverting to

what has been stated above, that this payment does not constitute satisfac-tion for the violation of the Amer-

existing treaty stipulations

treaty rights, but a duty or policy this Government founded on the

Should the American Government

not agree to this manner of settling the matter the German Government is prepared to submit the difference of

simplest way that each of the

for indemnity.

was unable to make headway. The western parts of Ivangorod, adjacent to the left bank of the Vistula.

are in our possession. The German forces s'tuated on the eastern bank of the Vistula, opposite the mouth of the Rodomka, are again advancing.

Between Vladimir-Wolnyski and Sokal we routed regiments of Cossacks. Southwest of Vladimir-Wolnyski large fires are visible.

Nohting of note occurred in eastern

FEARS WARSAW IS LOST.

London "Times" Correspondent in

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. London, Aug. 5 (Thursday.—Tree upon all neutrals before it is entitled to Petrograd correspondent of the Times, recognition by neutrals. The United who has been sending optimistic despatches about Warsaw and who recently blockade meets neither of these conditions to the control of the conditions of

Riga by its civilian population is pro-ceeding, though it would be premature, he asserts, to infer from that that the More particularly, however, the situa-lations of international law." Russians are to surrender the city.

terpretation of the existing treaties between Germany and the United States to the tribunal at the Hague, pursuant to Article 38 of the Hague convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes. The undersigned begs to suggest

that the Ambassador bring the above to the attention of his Government to the attention of and avail himself, &c. "Von Jagow."

FRANCE DECIDES TO **CONFISCATE DACIA**

Prize Court Refuses to Accept Change of Registry of Ship During War.

man commander acted legally was primarily a subject for the consider-ation of the German prize courts according to general principles of inter-national law, as laid down also in Article I of the Hague convention for the establishment of an international Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. prize court and in Article 51 of the Declaration of London. "The German Government conse-

capture of the steamer Dacia was

READY TO APPEAL.

Owner of Dacis Refuses to Credit Report.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 4 .- "Frankly.

to let any one have her if we can help it. I have heard nothing from our at-

the best admiralty lawyers in France.

Nevertheless, the decision of the BritEngland and the United States and all of them, as well as our own State De.

Nevertheless, the decision of the British prize court in the so-called meat side he found him suffering from gall that its success will depend.

We are discussing questions of law,

England and the United States and all of them, as well as our own State Department, assured us that there was no question that the case would have to be decided in our fayor.

"If the report is true and an appeal from the decision is possible we shall again go to appeal. If not, we shall again go to our State Department. We bought the local she is ours. We do not intend to the same and the prize law of the two countries is the she is ours. We are discussing questions of law, ease the first decision involving the operation and then did so only after that he misapplies the principles of our decisions or if we can cite British department. We bought the older that the Sulfation in the position of the success will depend. We are discussing questions of law, we are discussing questions of law, each that its success will depend. We are discussing questions of law, each the decision is expected on August 25. This a week before determining to risk and the prize law of the two countries is that he misapplies the principles of our decisions or if we can cite British decisions or if we can cite British decisions or British practices contrary to be able to place Great Britain in the position of the kid
We are discussing questions of law, and the prize law of the kid
We are discussing questions of law, we are discussing questions of the decisions or if we can cite British decisions or if we can cite success will depend.

We are discussing questions of law, we are discussing questions of the countries is the decision or if we c boat, she is ours. We do not intend it will foreshadow to a large degree the to let any one have her if we can help it. attitude of the prize court toward cases

FEARED IN LONDON IN REPLY TO BRITAIN

Will Not Admit Neutral Block- British Newspapers Show Irritation Over Insistent Stand of U. S.

ica, and they are assuredly forthcom-

entitled to ask whether the United States,

The legal justice of the British ac-

decision before tribunals, as suggested by Sir Edward Grey.
"Until that decision is sought and given it is for Great Britain to choose

either to suspend its action or to con-

tinue the policy challenged by American opinion. That opinion, we believe, will recognize the gain and loss involved,

LEELANAW'S PAPERS SOUGHT.

for German Report.

Washington, for the papers of

American steamship Leclanaw, sunk

IMPORTERS TO PROTEST.

porters at the Biltmore next week.

GERMAN DOCTOR SAVED SULTAN

Dr. James Israel Performed Opera-

tion With Minister's Consent.

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 4 .- Dr.

BERLIN (via London), Aug. 4 .- James

the roles are reversed.

further friction."

ANSWER TO BE DELAYED PRAISE GREY'S ARGUMENT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 .- A considerable Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, Aug. 5 (Thursday) .- The period of time is likely to elapse before the United States replies to the British official correspondence between Engdefence of its practices in interfering land and the United States is comwith neutral trade, contained in the mented upon in the morning newspapers several notes from that Government in the light of the editorials of New published to-day.

While it is considered desirable that York newspapers, whose friendly com-

the British contentions be answered as quickly as possible, it is admitted that the notes received will require careful notes received will require careful y. The data prepared at the De-The comments show some anxiety over the American insistence upon her standpartment before the notes were received will have to be gone over again and point, with, in some cases, an undercurrent of irritation. It is the present intention of the Ad-The Times partly supports the stand

ministration not to yield an inch to the British arguments. While it is admitted that the British Government has made of Sir Edward Grey, saying: "To maintain that the goods of the enemy, either an able presentation of its case and originating there or consigned there, has offered much reasoning that is plau-has offered much reasoning that is plau-sible, the Administration intends to stand merely because they pass through neufirm for the position it has already taken tral ports ought therefore to be im-It is therefore thought wise that the mune from seizure is in effect to say that Government be informed that that Germany can never be blockaded at all, is to call in an accident of geog-raphy for the purpose or witht the re-sult of depriving us of an indisputable this is the fact as soon as possible. Another reason for desiring to expedite the reply to Great Britain is that the Germans are openly declaring that their belligerent right. attitude toward the demands of the United States in the submarine issue will be largely governed by the character of the next American note to Great Britain on the question of British interferences with neutral trade.

May Be Disappointed.

ade Has Precedent in

Civil War.

There are many indications that the note to be sent to Great Britain on this subject will not meet the German view of what that communication should be. While the United States is determined tween the controversy with Germany and that with Great Britain. It is held at the State Department that the issue with Great Britain is merely a legal controversy, both Govern-

ments agreeing as to the principles and disagree only as to the conformity of certain British acts with those principles. In the dispute with Germany the lat-United States on the question of prin-ciple. Finally the Administration re-gards the issue with Germany as one concerning human life, whereas the controversy with Great Britain involves only

a legal controversy the United States is disposed to consider it open to treatment and settlement by ordinary legal means. Consequently there is no reason to expect that the note to be sent Great Britain will have the severe and condemnatory tone characterizing the notes to Germany. Least of all will it contain any threats or warnings about "deliberately unfriendly" acts.

One point in the argument which the United States will make in reply to the British notes was developed here to-day. It will seek to controvert the British as-sertion that their practices in preventing trade with Germany via neutral countries are in conformity with ciples of the right of blockade.

Petrograd Takes Gloomy View. It is one of the fundamental condimust be effective and must bear equally

Says Austrian War Office.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sex.

Vienna, via Amsterdam, Aug.

The following office al statement was made public by the War Office to-night:

Between the Vistula and the Bug of the gradually retreating Russians continued and the gradually retreating Russians continued to the gradually retreating Russians continued to the gradual retreating Russians continued and the gradual retreating Russians continued to the gain and loss involved, which in either case is wholly incomton that the gai

More particularly, however, the situation as regards trade between Holland and Germany and Denmark and blockade measures imposed by Great Britain do not bear equally on all neutrals. It will be pointed out that Great Britain has no means of preventing com-plete freedom of trade across the Danish-German or Holland-German borders. German goods in unlimited quantities may be sent into either Holland or Denmark, while both the latter are

free, if they choose, to send as many goods as they like from their territories into Germany. That the British have, as a matter

trade and practice does not, in the opinion of the State Department, alter the tion as constituting a legal blockade.

Won't Admit Precedent. Officials here admit that the British

fraws upon American practice in the ships have been released, but are unable civil war for precedents with which support present British practices, is doubtful, however, if the Unit Swinemuende for lack of fuel. States will admit that an exact parallel PARIS, Aug. 4.—The validity of the seizure of the American cotton ship Dacia has been confirmed by a French prize court. Dacia as follows:

This steamer, which belonged to the Hamburg-American Navigation Company, was captured on February 27, 1915, by the French auxiliary cruiser Europe. The vessel cannot be considered as belonging to a neutral, since it was purchased from the German where during the course of the war, he prize court therefore decides to the prize to the prize court therefore decides to the prize measures complained against. The only concessions expected are those which the request of the individuals concerned that of the United States Gov-

ernment officially.

Consequently there is a growing feeling that the question and cases in dis-pute between the two Governments are I am not going to believe that the press reports of the decision of the French court sustaining the seizure of the Dacia are correct," said E. N. Breitung, owner of the vessel, when apprised to-night of the action of the French prize court.

"I do not see how it can be possible."

"I do not see how it can be possible."

"I do not see how it can be possible."

"I do not see how it can be possible."

"I do not see how it can be possible."

"I do not see how it can be possible."

"I do not see how it can be possible."

"I do not see how it can be possible."

"I do not see how it can be possible." likely eventually to find their way to an

which have arisen under the blockade and that the Ministers were working admitted that the notes are very able, measures.

U. S. TO STAND FIRM FRICTION OVER NOTE BRITISH BLOCKADE NOTE PRESENTS ALLIES' CASE

Document, Which Is Here Analyzed in Detail, Called Italians Steadily Enveloping "The Temperate Appeal Which Disarms Resent-. ment and Conciliates Judgment."

dent Willon's capacity for presentation.

The World.

Great Britain and Germany have alike been lawless in their treatment of

neutrals and non-combatants. British naval commanders have sunk no neutral

concede what Germany asks, and admi

that neutrals have no rights a belligerent is bound to respect. That is what it

The Tribune.

most necessary to recognize that lay

but not more friendly than the las

indirectly by reference to a court of

Evening Stants-Zeitung.

Thus speaks the master of the vessel

Courteous—yes, courteous are the notes that Sir Edward Grey after three months

that guiding motive that has character-

That Great Britain would not yield

inch in any point was to be expected.

been laboring for weeks to prepare the patient American public through col-

umns of sophistries for the realization

that England, "our dear friend," could not do otherwise; that England really is

pecting from an England that she would

The New Yorker Herold,

EVENTS IN THE WAR

ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY

German troops cross Belgian

frontier at three points and begin

ages of Vise and Argentean burned.

French army joins Belgians at

French and German troops meet in

mportant skirmishes on French frontier, between Toul and Epinal

French warships in Mediterraneau

Great Britain calls for volunteers

and an expeditionary force will be

sent to the Continent. British ships

sink German converted cruiser

Large numbers of wealthy Ameri-

an tourists returning from England

Albert, King of the Belgians, calls

his people to arms to repel the in-

vader and announced that he will

take the field at the head of his

in steerage, as no other accommoda

ink German light cruiser Panther.

Losses heavy on both sides.

Koenigin Luiss.

troops.

ST NO

ions are available.

oncerted attack on Leige

Tournal.

AUGUST 5.

contemptuous hesitation sends to

precedent there is a wide gap.
in a whole range of questions it

Plainly the British note does not mee and cannot satisfy American demands Between American and English inter

of international law and

practices has disregarded law.

From THE EVENING SUN of Yesterday. preparation of a convincing reply will be Stripped to the bone, the assump-difficult, a task that will put to the test Mr. Lansing's legal resources and Presi-

ions and claims of the British note

1. Blockade is an allowable expedient in war. 2. Since blockade is allowable, it is allowable to make it effective.

3. If the only way to render it effective is to extend it to enemy com-merce passing through neutral ports, The British Government in its blockade such extension is allowable. 4. Germany can carry on her com-

merce through the neutral ports of several countries almost as well as of through her own.

5. Therefore a blockade of her ports alone would not be effective.

6. Therefore the Allies assert the right to extend their operations to the is German commerce of neutral ports. all comes to.

7. In doing this a sincere effort is made to distinguish between the German commerce of such neutral ports to terrorize the high seas in no way establishes the legality of the British and their own legitimate trade for blockade. the use and benefit of their own na-

Grey has a strong case, but he is less convincing when he pleads that Great Britain has used an order in council leniently and carefully.

The Times fears that along the present lines of discussion the Issues will only lead to an accumulation of irritation and pleads for the contrabanding ships and goods running blockeds are ade to the German commerce of neu- pretations ships and goods running blockade are and precedent alike are lacking.

The British note is friendly in tone tation and pleads for the contrabanding tation and pleads for the contrabanding and buying of American cotton on the lines of its recent article. It contends that the present British policy of draft increases the difficulty of solving the condemnable.

and buying of American cotton on the lines of its recent article. It contends that the present British policy of draft increases the difficulty of solving the trouble at all and admits that it is almost impossible for President Wilson to ignore the outcries of the cotton interests, who are against the proposal. to adhere to its contention that the British proceedings are illegal, this Government draws a sharp distinction be-

10. The important point is that they It says:
"The alternatives are that the Govmust, to quote an American State Deernment shall do what is expedient on its own initiative or dally until more partment expression, "conform to the urgent representations come from Amer-spirit and principles of the essence of the rules of war."

The Chronicle, supporting Sir Edward | 11. The United States Government Grey, says that Great Britain is fairly has freely made innovations in the Briton who recognizes nothing as right entitled to ask whether the United States, having enforced one policy at our exhaving enforced one policy at our exhaust pense when it was a belligerent and we striction but regardless of the views rect opposite policy at our expense when

ized British statesmanship never more than right now—in the tone of hypoc-12. On the whole these innovations The Graphic makes the remarkable were of the same general character as suggestion that Americans have such faith in British justice that they might The mouthpiece of British interests had

asked to leave all issues to the 13. England assented to such Amerpresent heads of the British Government jean Innovations, as exemplified in and suspend all discussion until the war the Springbok case. 14. The contention that there is a "Sir Edward Grey's offer for an in-

lack of written authority for the pres-entirely in the right, and the American merchants, the cotton growers, the meat ternational tribunal ought to satisfy every reasonable sensible American, and ent innovation or extension of the Great Britain now declares cotton law of blockade is unimportant. It packers, are really entirely wrong in exis the function of writers on internaontraband and at the same time offers fair compensation to the planters and exporters there would be little occasion tional law to formulate existing principles and rules and not to invent or dictate alterations adapting them to prehensible. America well deserved

tion cannot be decided by interchange altered circumstances, of notes. The question involved is per-tectly capable, however, of constitutional 15. The present modifi-15. The present modifications of the old rules of blockade are consistent vant" with the general principles on which an acknowledged right is based.

In a controversy between the Amertions of intergational law."

Ican and a foreign Government it would be improper to express any under the correspondence between the Amerian and British Governments will independ on a part of a part as foreign to express any under the correspondence between the Amerian and British Governments will independ on a part of impudence and of arrogance to ward the United States, "We do as we please, regardless of international law."

The British notes indicate clearly a here contains an article by Capt. Kee ward the United States, "We do as we please, regardless of international law."

We are not entirely satisfied we can and British Governments will illustrate to the American public the difference between British and German
methods.

The State saw have done so far. What are you what has been achieved by our flee
lease, resardless of international law, as we have done so far. What are you what has been achieved by our flee
lease, resardless of international law, as we have done so far. What are you
what has been achieved by our flee
lease, resardless of international law, as we have done so far. What are you
what has been achieved by our flee
lease, resardless of international law, as we have done so far. What are you
what has been achieved by our flee
lease, resardless of international law, as we have done so far. What are you
what has been achieved by our flee
lease, resardless of international law, as we have done so far. What are you
what has been achieved by our flee
lease, resardless of international law, as we have done so far. What are you
what has been achieved by our flee
lease, resardless of international law, as we have done so far. What are you
what has been achieved by our flee
lease, resardless of international law.
In the state of the state of the state of the principle of the orders for war materials we
place with you and be satisfied." This lustrate to the American public the dif- our antagonist's position. The State as we have done so far. British claim is valid. Whatever con- is in short the tenor of the British notes. bring this. clusion President Wilson's Adminis-Ambassador Gerard Also Applies tration may arrive at will bind all loyal citizens, so far as Great Britain is concerned. There will be no divided W. Gerard, the American Ambassador nation as respects our negotiations here, has filed an application with the With the Allies any more than in our Foreign Office, on instructions from dealings with Germany.

dealings with Germany. by There is nothing objectionable question of principle nor weaken the cone a German submarine, and for an official however, in saying that the British tention that the British are not making report on the case. It is not likely that message is apparently an honest enmessage is apparently an honest entheir blockade measures bear equally on a reply will be forthcoming for two all neutrals and that their measures therefore are not entitled to recogni- report probably will not be available. facts and principles by logical methods report probably will not be available.

The seizure of the American ships ods. It commands absolute respect Portland and Dunsyre by German warships in the Baltic also will be a matter as a presentation of the British or American Allies case. It makes no claim which rgument is strong, particularly as it Embassy and the Foreign Office. Both offends humane sentiment or affronts to proceed from the German port of the sense of natural right. It makes no insulting proposal for the barter or sale of honor, and it resorts to no tricks or evasions in the way of suggested compromise. It seeks in no way to enlist this country as an auxiliary to the Allied cause under sham pretences of humane interven-

We are far from saying that Sir zation of importers, who are endeavor. EDWARD GREY writes finis to the coning to find ways and means to relieve troversy by his exposition of its ele-It is not expected here, no matter how the present tieup of American owned ments. But he certainly assures its merchandise in German and Austrian ments. ports. The meeting took place in the continuance within the bounds of office of Chairman P. J. Cunningham. The committee concluded that the argumentation. His is not so much vated by the British refusal to lift its the soft answer that turneth away grip on outlets of goods owned by and wrath but rather the temperate apdestined for American merchants, and peal which disarms resentment, arouses interest, awakens consideration and conciliates judgment.

The Times.

The American eagle has by this time him by Sir Edward Grey was feathered with his own plumage. To meet our BERLIN, via London, Aug. 4.—Dr. with his own plumage. To meet our James Israel has returned from Concontentions Sir Edward cites our own contentions of the contentions. stantinople after performing an opera-tion on the Sultan which probably has saved that ruler's life. In the Tageblatt strands plucked from the mane and tah "I do not see how it can be possible." he continued. "There is absolutely no question as to our ownership of the steamer. We submitted our proofs to the best admiralty lawyers in France.

The Prench prize court. In the Prench prize court prize court

br. Israel said that he found conditions in Constantinople quite normal she has placed us. It may as well be

ISONZO GARRISONS IN GRAVE DANGER

Two Strongholds of Goritz and Tolmino.

AUSTRIANS NEED MEN

Special Cable Despatch to The S. ROME, Aug. 4.—Austrian forces made repeated and very violent counter actacks to-day against the right and left wings of the Italian armies, which are neutral commerce, although the offences differ greatly in kind and in degree. Great Britain has measacred no helpless eadily enveloping the Isonzo fortresse of Goritz and Tolmino of the attacks is doubtless the danger of the Austrian garrisons being cut off, hence while the Austrians are compelled to hold their positions prevent the immediate occupation of T German Government has disregarded both law and humanity. Nevertheless, the duty of the United nino and Goritz they are vainly get f averting the investment of the strong

States is clear. As the most powerful of the neutral nations and as the one capable champion of neutral rights it must hold both belligerents strictly to account. If it concede what Great Britain asks it must in principle concede what Germany asks and admit Meanwhile the Austrian are calling for reenforcements needed to organize the second line de-fences, since otherwise the Italian general advance would become a regu vasion on a very large scale. The Italians rave broken down the entire first line.

The official communique issued by the War Office last night was as follows Our heavy artillery successfully bombarded the station of Borgo in

on the Carso Plateau the night of August 3 was tranquil. In the meaning we bombarded infantry columns near Marcottini and also columns marching between Rubbia berdo. Our advance was resumed a the centre, while our left progressed slowly and our right was confined to olding its position. The enemy suffered heavy losses in a vain attempt to retake Monte Dei Sei Busi

ATTACKS REPULSED.

lenna Says Italians Failed to Gain Advantage.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS VIENNA (via Amsterdam). Aug. 1 -The following official statement concern ing the situation on the Italian front was made public to-night by the War

Several attacks of the enemy in several attacks of the enemy in the region of Goritz, on the edge of the plateau, were repulsed last night. Infantry of the enemy made two attacks with the bayonet against Zoraussia and east of Polazzo. Born were repulsed with heavy losses. In the afternoon the enemy attempted an attack during the rain and mist upon attack during the rain and mist upon our positions on Monte Dei Sel Bust, after violent artillery preparations. The attack was repulsed. On some sectors of Tyrol and on the Carinthian borderland there were live-

ly artillery engagements. The infantry attacking Zellonkofel has retreated to the western side of the hill under The attack by two companies of the enemy against the frontier bridge south of Schluderbach and strong Italian attacks against the Col di Lana the fire of their own artillery

94 BRITISH SHIPS SUNK. Grey could have put his answer in three words: "Nothing doing, Sam! List of Losses Includes All Classes-Tonnage 71,117. such an ans ver, for officially at least and through its Anglo-American press,

Special Cable Desputch to THE St London, Aug. 4 .- The British ships has been playing the "obedient serold rules of blockade are consistent with the general principles on which an acknowledged right is based.

16. In their application all unnections and acknowledged right is based. answer, which is no answer and the properties of the propertie

URGES GERMAN NAVAL BLOW

"Lokalanzelger" Critic Says Nation

the Lokalanzeiger of Berlin research

When England perceives that he shopkeeper calculation of cheap war is false, perhaps, after all, that will be the great hour to strike."

RECORD CARGO ON ADRIATIC

18,000 Tons War Supplies and 17 Americans Carried. The White Star liner Adriatic, go

est carrier of the White Star fleet, several hours late yesterday after because of the great quantity of material, which filled every available of space in hold and on deck. She at 200 automobiles and fifty aeroplane her record war cargo of nearly 18 000 Among her thirteen first call

sengers is Commissioner David of the Salvation Army, who establishing territorial stations ada. There are three American in the second cabin of the Adri twelve American mechanics in t She also has two American post office clerks.

Envoy's Rest to Be New Work Special Cable Despatch to Ti Paris, Aug. 4 .- The eves

can Ambassador Sharp are g so much trouble that his ordered him to take a rest gested that he go to Deauvi stead the Ambassador has concentration camps through

Three money savers-

\$1.45

Special showing of fine Summer shirts—usually priced \$4, \$3.50, \$3.00 & \$2.50. Soft and stiff cuffs—sizes 1312 to 18.

Founded Founded

\$1.00

Straw Hats reduced from \$3.50, \$3.00 and \$2.00. Sennits, Splits and Mackinaws.

\$20.00

BROKAW BROTHERS

Men's Summer suits-reduced from \$32, \$30. \$28 and \$25.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue